



February 1981 Number 44 (GP 3.27:44) Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents) U.S. Government Printing Office

Fiche Recommendation Made to the Public Printer Who Renders His Decision

The Public Printer's Council on Micropublishing met on November 24, 1980, in the Carl Hayden Room of the Government Printing Office. After preliminary discussion on a microfiche version for Congressional Hearings and Committee Prints, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Robert Rice, General Manager, Printing Division, U.S. Postal Service: "I would like to move that the Public Printer's Council on Micropublishing recommends that the Public Printer, in accordance with existing laws and the Joint Committee on Printing Government Printing and Binding Regulations, furnish microfiche in lieu of hardcopy to those Depository Libraries that have indicated they desired microfiche in the Government Printing Office survey of October, 1980."

The resolution was seconded by Ms. Anne Shaw. It was put to a voice vote and received a loud chorus of "Aye's" and one "Nay."

Subsequent to this recommendation, and after due deliberation, Mr. Samuel L. Saylor (Acting Public Printer), announced on December 15,

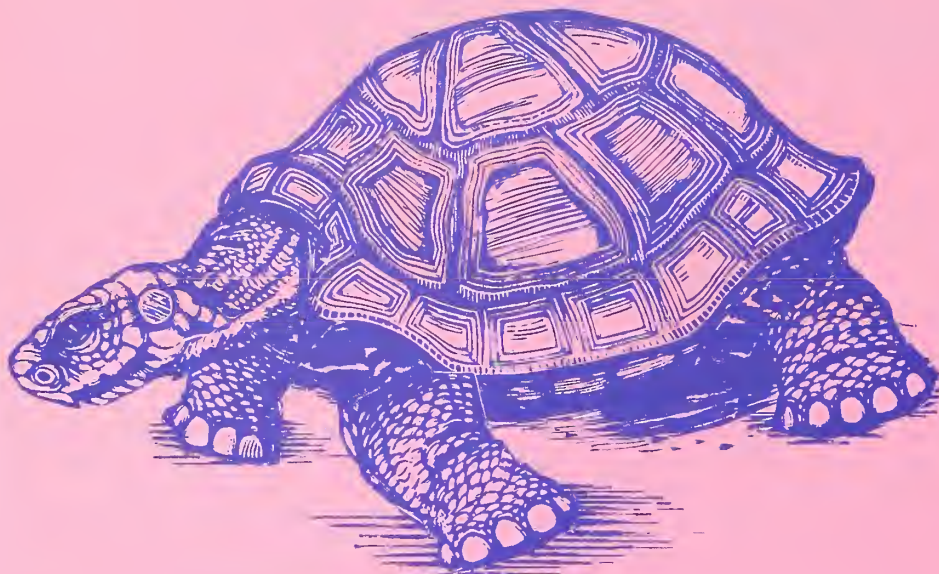
1981, his decision "to convert to microfiche all Congressional Committee Hearings and Committee Prints beginning with the 97th Congress."

In a letter to Council members, he stated: "I made this decision only after careful analysis of the facts and recommendations made to me by the Micropublishing Council and the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer. I also reviewed the many letters I received from libraries and library groups after the notice of the meeting of the Micropublishing Council was announced in the *Federal Register*.

"The projected 1981 cost reduction of approximately \$800,000 to be realized as a result of my decision is in line with directions I have received from the Joint Committee on Printing and the Appropriations Committee of Congress. The conversion will also satisfy the pleas of library directors to reduce shelf space in their overcrowded, overspent institutions and who are convinced that conversion to microfiche will provide significant production/distribution cost savings to the Government at one end and crucial maintenance/storage cost savings to depository libraries on the other.

"This decision relates only to the approximately 400 depository libraries which have expressed a preference for receiving Hearings and Prints in microform. The thousands of non-depository libraries will, presumably, continue to purchase copies from the commercial marketplace, because the Congressional Committee Hearings and Prints are not being offered for sale by the Government Printing Office."





Regional Progress Slow

1980 witnessed considerable dialogue taking place in some of the states which lack regional depository service. A handful of libraries seem on the verge of taking the forward step leading to a higher quality depository documents service for the citizens of their state. Indeed, GPO representatives have explored with depository librarians numerous possibilities in Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee during 1980.

An historic opportunity lies ahead for a depository library in each of these states to be recorded in library history as possessing the vision and determination to create a better climate of documents retrieval for all their people.

We look forward in 1981 to welcoming a new regional from one or more of the eight states which lack this significant service: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

WORKSHOPS



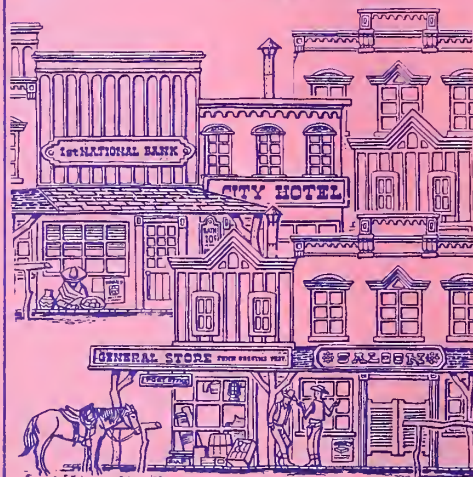
FALL PARTICIPANTS IN GPO'S Library and Statutory Distribution Workshop.

Depository Library Council To Meet in Historic San Antonio, Texas

The Depository Library Council to the Public Printer will hold its Spring meeting in the birthplace of the great State of Texas, San Antonio. Registration will be on Sunday, April 12th, with an informal get-together in the evening for first-time attenders, new Depository Librarians, as well as old hands. Meetings will take place on April 13th, 14th, and 15th, with special emphasis on Regional Depository problems. The place will be:

**El Tropicano
Hotel On The River
110 Lexington Avenue
at North St. Marys Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205**

Everyone interested in the Depository Library Program is most welcome to attend and participate. A block of single rooms has been reserved especially for librarians. Reservations should be made early as the Spring season sees many visitors to the Alamo and other historic sites in San Antonio. Special rates (\$28.00 single; \$38.00 double) will be available to those specifying attendance at the Council meeting and registering by March 12th. Just call the Reservation Desk at: (512) 223-9461; and for any special needs ask for Miss Maureen Wysocki, Reservation Director, at extension 116.



Radio Spot Contest!

An Informing Study

A valuable study of 737 depository libraries has been produced by Dr. John V. Richardson, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California at Los Angeles, with the assistance of graduate students Dennis C. W. Frisch and Catherine M. Hall. It is entitled: "Bibliographic Organization of U.S. Federal Depository Collections." Used in the study was a questionnaire which sought to provide reliable data on staff size and type, collection size and arrangement, and methods employed to provide descriptive and subject access to Federal documents in the Depository System.

The study is being published in the journal, *Government Publications Review*, volume 7, number 6. It will be of considerable interest to depository librarians.

Some depository libraries have approached local radio stations and secured fine radio publicity. Libraries have had spot announcements, interviews on talk shows, and done document reviews over the air. Such efforts are noteworthy.

We would like to encourage similar publicity efforts from other depositories. To facilitate this, we are going to offer a challenge to all depository librarians. Compose a spot announcement which will encourage listeners to visit and use depository library services. The announcement should be attention getting, and can be in straight narrative form, or in dialogue, serious, or with a humorous touch. It may be focused on the use of depositories in general, or on the use of your library in particular (but adaptable for other libraries).

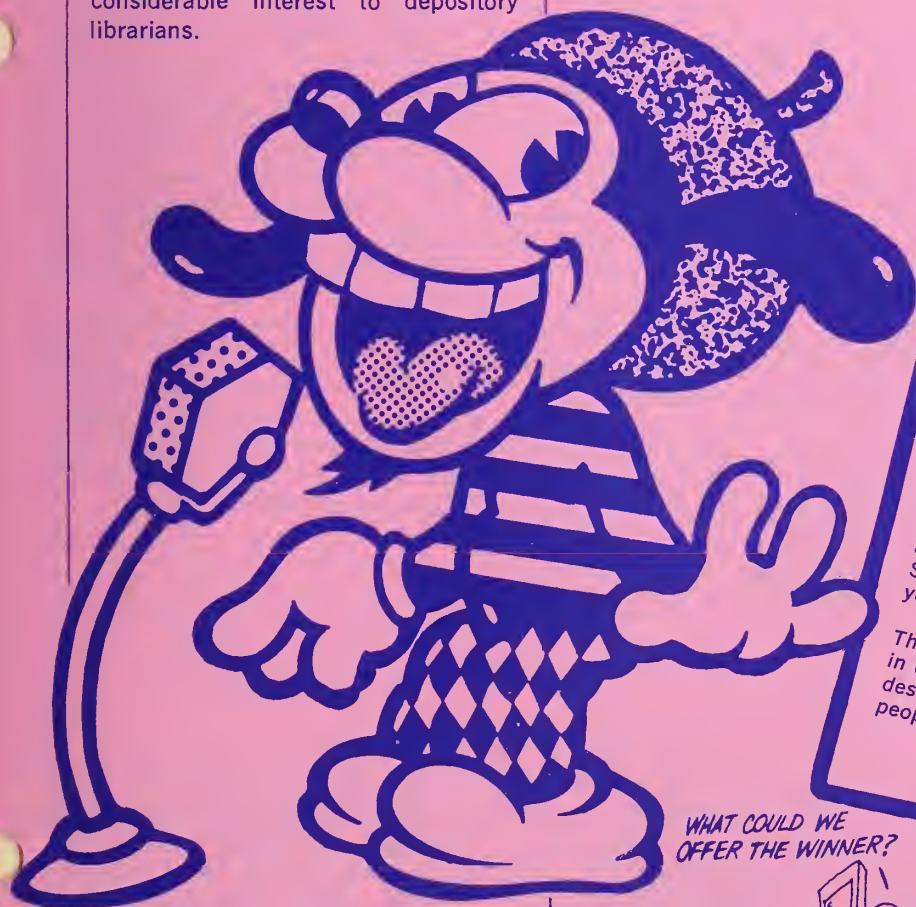
By way of example, and for use if you so choose, is the following 60-second radio spot announcement. We know from past experience that there is great creativity among documents librarians. We want to tap it for the benefit of everyone. Compose a 30-second or a 60-second radio spot announcement. Send your typed, double-spaced manuscript to the Editor of *Public Documents Highlights*. Entries judged the best will be published in a future issue for the use of all depository librarians.

RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

Do you want to know what is happening in Government agencies that may affect you and your life? There is a source for this information and it's called the Depository Library Program of the United States Government. More than 1,300 such libraries have been designated by Senators and Congressmen throughout the United States as Depository Libraries. The documents issued by the Government are available to you at no cost. Each working day more than 90 new books are added to the system and shipped to the Depository Libraries by the Government Printing Office. Every major agency in Government provides the material so the citizens can be aware of new developments in practically every human endeavor. You can find information on gardening, space research, wage information, census statistics, national park material, fish and wildlife publications, health and nutrition pamphlets and almost any other category of information you may need.

To find the public documents collection nearest your home, call your local library and ask for the location of the United States Government Depository Library in your county or city.

The Depository Library Program has been in existence since the late 1800's and is designed to bring documents to the people.



WHAT COULD WE OFFER THE WINNER?



THEY GET PUBLISHED!



Monthly Catalog Corner

The Government Printing Office began cataloging by the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd Edition (AACR 2) in mid-October, 1980, two and a half months before other libraries. This was done to meet the requirements of the *Monthly Catalog* production schedule, so that AACR 1 cataloging could be closed off with the December issue, and the new year could begin with AACR 2 records in the January 1981 issue.

GPO cataloging staff participated in AACR 2 training provided by the Library of Congress in October and November. GPO and LC are committed to following the same policies and adhering to AACR 2 as closely as possible. As of January 2, 1981, LC began accepting GPO as the authoritative source for descriptive cataloging for Federal Government documents.

AACR 2 has affected both the format and the content of GPO cataloging records, in that the information presented is arranged differently than in the past, and it more closely corresponds to the information given in the documents. Users of the *Monthly Catalog* should find that details of the cataloging description correlate more closely than before with the actual document.

The major effects of AACR 2 on GPO's monographic cataloging records have been in the choice of main entry and in the transcription of the statement of responsibility, publication and distribution information, and series statement. Minor changes have occurred in the physical description area and in the format of notes.

AACR 2 has radically changed the choice of main entry in that it greatly reduces entry under corporate body. Entry under corporate body is now governed by narrowly defined conditions which effectively restrict corporate main entry to relatively few documents. These include administrative works and those dealing with an agency's internal operations, resources, etc.; legal works such as laws and treaties; works that record a body's collective thought; conference proceedings; and sound recordings, films, and videorecordings which result from the collective activity of a

performing group. (GPO expects to begin cataloging the audiovisual materials maintained by the National Audiovisual Center sometime in 1981.)

Most Federal documents will now be entered under either personal author or title. Corporate bodies that would have been used as main entry under the previous rules will now be used as added entries, and they will appear in the author index of *Monthly Catalog*, as formerly.

Transcription of the title remains essentially the same under AACR 2 as under AACR 1, but GPO has altered its past policy for recording statements of responsibility. Under AACR 2, only formal statements of responsibility which appear in prescribed sources are recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area; all others will be recorded in a note. As before, all persons and corporate bodies mentioned in these areas are traced and therefore will appear in the author index.

Another major change produced by the switch to AACR 2 occurs in the transcription of information in the publication, distribution, etc., area. GPO is no longer supplying missing elements of the hierarchy when recording the issuing body. Rather, the name is transcribed as it is printed in the document. AACR 2 rules for this area also provide for including the address of the publisher and distributor under certain conditions. The address, if used, will follow the place of publication or distribution, preceding the name of the publisher or distributor.

The series statement is another area in which GPO has made a major change under AACR 2. The series statement is now transcribed as it appears in the document. All series are traced in a standardized form, and this form will appear in the series index. Previously GPO had also standardized the series statement; but now, beginning with the January 1981 *Monthly Catalog*, users will be able to tell how the series appeared in the document.

Another change in the series area is the omission of untitled letter-number sequences that GPO previously treated as a series. These sequences will now appear as quoted notes in the *Monthly*

Catalog. They will also be transcribed in a newly activated field which will appear in the OCLC data base record. The use of this field allows the indexing of these letter-number combinations, so they will appear in the series index as formerly.

Other changes include the more extensive use of uniform titles, the indication of the source within the document of quoted notes, and the designation of the number of illustrations contained in a document (when the number is easily ascertainable). All name headings are now constructed according to AACR 2 only, so inconsistencies such as those appearing in the pre-1981 *Monthly Catalog* author indexes should no longer occur. GPO headings are entered into the Library of Congress MARC data base and they eventually appear in the OCLC name authority file, where they are accessible to anyone with an OCLC terminal.

Switching over to AACR 2 caused a considerable production slow-down during the first few weeks, but after nearly three months of working with the new rules, production is steadily growing. Because of this slowdown, the January and February catalogs are expected to contain fewer records than usual, but later catalogs should be back to normal. We feel that AACR 2 provides a more detailed and exact description of Government documents than was previously available, and that users of the *Monthly Catalog* will find AACR 2 to be of benefit to them.



Document Review

Our Best Effort!

[Please keep those "Best Efforts" coming for HIGHLIGHTS readers.]

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS?

What is the connection between stained glass and Government publications? Ask Documents Librarian Bill Sarban of Louisiana Tech University in Ruston and you will find out. Bill and wife Darlene Brady are stained glass enthusiasts.

In a great tradition of librarianship, they set out to fill a gap by compiling a comprehensive, annotated bibliography on the subject of stained glass. So impressive were their efforts that a major publisher of reference works (Gale Research Company) agreed to bring out the work as part of their "Art and Architecture Information Guide Series." The book will run 572 pages and is scheduled for publication this year. Its title is: *Stained Glass: A Guide to Information Sources*.

As one might expect from a Documents Librarian, there is an entire chapter entitled: "A Selected Guide to Government Resources." Bill and Darlene introduce this section as follows:

Regardless of whether stained glass is considered as an art, industry, or trade commodity, there is a Government agency concerned with some aspect of its oversight. Government units are involved with a wide range of activities including taxation, labor guidelines, financial grants, and industrial statistics. Government publications related to stained glass are generated at the Federal, State, and international levels.

The moral of this "best effort" is that should you choose to create a reference work, or write on almost any subject, you will find an invaluable resource to be tapped in the many Government publications found in depository libraries!

[HIGHLIGHTS welcomes short reviews by depository librarians of significant recent documents. Just send them typed double spaced to the Editor. Our most recent contribution is by Yveline A. Kalyanpur, Documents Librarian, Nancy Thompson Library, Kean College of New Jersey.]

A Monograph on Services to Battered Women. By Susan Malone Back, et al. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, 1980.) Pp. 146. Paper. HE 23.2:W84. Item No. 529-B-6. (Available free from: Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P Street, N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036.)

Starting with their historical and religious precedents, the present manifestations of domestic violence are examined here through a survey of 163 programs which have served over 46,000 battered women. Part of the document consists of a survey of eight sites where services to victims of domestic violence are provided. For each site the following are reviewed: geographic location, historical perspective of the project, management, staffing, delivery of services, funding, population served, and community interaction of the site (with the police, legal and medical authorities, welfare agencies, etc.). The sites were chosen to bring out the diversity of existing projects, each with its specific context and its particular orientation.

What is remarkable in this study is the constant awareness the reader is given as to the limitations of the data resulting from the surveys of programs or of the literature in the field. For example, searchers who have built theories on data collected from police files have usually failed to mention that these were covering a limited population. As a matter of fact, wife beating among the middle and upper social classes usually goes unreported to the police and remains unaccounted for.

The authors stress the need for methodology, uniformity and accuracy in the sampling techniques of research

groups in order to draw better conclusions on the subject. Another noteworthy point of the monograph is the care with which the authors have introduced their statistical data, compared and contrasted them with other significant figures and then analyzed them. One of the important findings of the research is the unanimous refutation of the old view that women derive masochistic pleasure from assaults against them: "a view which originated from poorly conceived psychiatric research." Perspectives are given for future studies on the subject. A list of federal assistance for domestic violence programs and a five page bibliography are appended.

The quality of the findings and the exemplary methods of research used in this monograph make it a valuable addition to the literature in the social sciences.



New Depository Libraries

We would like to welcome the following libraries which became depositories during 1980:

Miles College
C.A. Kirkendoll Learning Resources Center
Birmingham, AL D6

Palm Springs Public Library
Palm Springs, CA D61C

U.S. Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit Library
Atlanta, GA DG1050

Poplar Creek Public Library
Streamwood, IL D164B

University of Baltimore
Law Library
Baltimore, MD D241B

Northern Montana College Library
Havre, MT D339A

Washoe County Library
Reno, NV D354

Capital University
Law School Library
Columbus, OH D468A

Bethel Park Public Library
Bethel Park, PA D512

University of Houston
at Clear Lake Library
Houston, TX D603A

The Medical College of Wisconsin
Todd Wehr Library
Milwaukee, WI D661B

George Amos Memorial Library
Gilette, WY D679B

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION FOR THE YEAR 1980

	Shipments	Publications	Bills	Surveys
January	147	3,218	1,343	32
February	169	3,393	289	8
March	112	3,499	1,143	16
April	128	3,162	325	28
May	146	3,505	869	12
June	137	3,478	535	517
July	137	3,261	510	24
August	129	2,803	722	326
September	156	3,752	1,052	40
October	160	3,702	595	111
November	135	3,343	558	36
December	190	2,770	12	44
Totals	1,746	39,886	7,953	1,194

Active Item Numbers in the Program (December 1980)..... 4,632
Number of Titles in the program (December 1980)..... 47,839

Hardcopy/Microfiche Distributions 1980

For the calendar year 1980, the Depository Distribution Division of the Library and Statutory Distribution Service of GPO distributed 43,377 individual titles in hardcopy, and 23,658 titles in microform, for a total of 67,038.

Of the total sent to depositories, 17.8% or 11,933 titles were distributed in both hardcopy and microfiche formats. The titles that were mailed in both formats consisted of Congressional House and Senate appropriations hearings, bills, reports and documents, the Code of Federal Regulations, and the Congressional Record (bound).

Deducting the 11,933 titles that are distributed in dual formats from the total title count of 67,038, reduces the individual title count to 55,105.

In calendar year 1981, considerable growth is expected in the microform area.

Public Documents Highlights is circulated bi-monthly by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, and is mailed at first class postage rates. **Public Documents Highlights** is intended primarily for librarians of the Federal Depository Library Program. Material proposed for circulation may

Keeping Up With Census

Questions do arise these days regarding 1980 Census data. An excellent way to keep on top of the many implications being revealed by Census data, as well as what is happening at the Bureau, is to regularly read their lively monthly publication, *Data User News*. (C 3.238:). This goes out to depositories under Item Number 148C. It is also available on a subscription basis from GPO for \$14.00 a year (no single issues sold).

Freelance writers and reporters will find it full of newsworthy material. Some recent articles have included: "A Profile of the Average Farm Resident," "Report Profiles Nation's Hispanic Population," and "Poverty Study Characterizes Nation's Poor."

be submitted to the Editor, **Public Documents Highlights**, Library and Statutory Distribution Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401. The Superintendent of Documents, however, retains the right to accept such material, to edit it, and to assign priorities of circulation.



